

San Marcos Free Press.

I. H. JULIAN,

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PROPRIETOR.

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Free Press.

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ISAAC H. JULIAN,
To whom all Letters should be Addressed.
OFFICE—North Side of Plaza.

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Three months ".....50
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SENATORS—See DISTRICT.

REPRESENTATIVES—See DISTRICT.

JUDGES—See DISTRICT.

CLERKS—See DISTRICT.

SHERIFFS—See DISTRICT.

DEPUTY SHERIFFS—See DISTRICT.

NOTARIES—See DISTRICT.

CLERKS OF COURT—See DISTRICT.

DEPUTY CLERKS OF COURT—See DISTRICT.

CLERKS OF DISTRICT COURTS—See DISTRICT.

DEPUTY CLERKS OF DISTRICT COURTS—See DISTRICT.

CLERKS OF COUNTY COURTS—See DISTRICT.

DEPUTY CLERKS OF COUNTY COURTS—See DISTRICT.

CLERKS OF JUSTICE—See DISTRICT.

DEPUTY CLERKS OF JUSTICE—See DISTRICT.

CLERKS OF PROBATE COURTS—See DISTRICT.

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CLERKS OF ELECTIONS—See DISTRICT.

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CLERKS OF VOTING PLACES—See DISTRICT.

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CLERKS OF SCHOOLS—See DISTRICT.

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CLERKS OF ASSOCIATIONS—See DISTRICT.

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BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

BANKERS.

E. J. L. GREEN, Southeast Corner Plaza, at Malone's old stand.

D. A. GLOVER, North side Plaza.

LAWYERS.

WOOD & FORD, Wood's New Building, upstairs.

O. T. BROWN, Office in Mitchell Building, upstairs.

R. FISHER & ROSE, Office in Wood's New Building, upstairs.

NOTARY PUBLIC & G. L. AGT.

I. H. JULIAN, Judge Wood's New Building, upstairs.

PHYSICIANS & SURGEONS.

D. R. E. DE STEIGER, office at Reynolds & Daniel's drugstore.

D. R. WOODS & BURLESON, Office at Reynolds & Daniel's drugstore.

D. R. W. MYERS, Office at Fromme's drugstore, Southeast Corner Plaza.

DENTISTS.

D. R. J. H. COMBS, Judge Wood's New Building, upstairs.

D. R. N. B. McLEAN, Office in Judge Wood's Building, Office in Comb's.

DRUGGISTS.

R. FROMME, South side Plaza.

RAYNOLDS & DANIEL, North side Plaza.

DRY GOODS.

GREEN & PRICE, at Malone's old stand, Southeast Corner Plaza.

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES.

JOHNSON & JOHNSON, Mitchell Building, North side Plaza.

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DAILEY & BROS., Southwest Corner Plaza.

E. I. GLEHART, East side of Plaza, Opposite Court House.

BOOTS & SHOES.

J. B. HANKLA, Manufacturer and Dealer, North side Plaza.

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MARTIN HINZIE, Southeast Corner Plaza.

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TAYLOR & BROS., East Side Plaza, Square.

J. SWASEY, South side Plaza.

GROCERIES & HARDWARE.

G. W. DONALSON & CO., North side Plaza.

FURNITURE.

J. WARD, East side Plaza.

J. W. NANCE, near Southeast Corner of Public Square.

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELERS.

H. ROBBINS, North side Plaza.

STOVES & TINWARE.

MARTIN HINZIE, Southeast Cor Plaza.

MEAT MARKET.

S. L. TOWNSEND, Southwest Plaza.

BAKERY & CONFECTIONERY.

FRITZ LANGE, South side Plaza.

Nic TENG,

Wholesale and Retail
Bookseller & Stationer,
225 Commerce Street,
SAN ANTONIO, TEX.
ES. MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

PATENTS.

INVENTOR send model or sketch of your invention, when I will make a careful preliminary examination, and report as to patentability, with advice, directions, etc., upon or without. All business before U. S. Patent Office referred to for necessary fees, information and references sent on application. No charge unless Patent is secured.
J. R. LITTLE, Washington, D. C.
Directly opposite U. S. Patent Office.
Old Newspapers at this office.

CENTRAL HOTEL.

MAIN PLAZA,
SAN ANTONIO, TEX.
—\$1.50 per Day—

Situated on the Main Plaza, in the very center of the city, between the Depot, with Street Cars in front running to all Public Places and Pleasure Resorts. "Houses to all Trains, and Daily Stages to all points. Telephone connections with every part of the city and various points North and West. Electric Light, Semi-daily Mail Delivery, is the most convenient to business and pleasure, and being under the direct management is the best place to obtain information about the country. Owing our own improvements we can furnish first-class accommodations at \$1.50 per day, thus saving to our patrons at least \$1.00 per day. English, German, French and Spanish spoken. "Guests will receive the best attention."
L. N. BAKER, Prop'r.

W. H. ROBBINS,



—JAN—
OPTICIAN,
and dealer in all grades of

CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, FANCY GOODS AND NOTIONS.

NORTH SIDE OF THE PLAZA.

All goods warranted as represented—all work to give satisfaction, or money refunded.

ES. All goods sold as low as if not lower than can be bought elsewhere in Texas.

HEADQUARTERS FOR GROCERIES

GROCERIES of all kinds at wholesale.

GROCERIES by the Drayload.

GROCERIES by the Carload.

GROCERIES by one or one hundred packages at a time.

WHOLESALE Liquor Dealer.

TOBACCO AND SEGARS a specialty.

ORDERS BY MAIL filled with as good selection and at as low prices as if bought in person, with the cash in hand.

WM. D. CLEVELAND,
HOUSTON.

TRADE MARK REGISTERED.
DRS. STARKEY & PALEN
NOT A DRUG
1109 & 1111 GIRARD ST., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

A NEW TREATMENT
For Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Syphilis, Catarrh, Rheumatism, Gout, Neuritis, Neuralgia, and all Chronic and Nervous Disorders.

A CARD.
We, the undersigned, having received great and permanent benefit from the use of "DOSE OF OXYGEN," prepared and administered by Drs. STARKEY & PALEN, and being satisfied that it is a new discovery in medical science, and all that is claimed for it, consider it a duty which we owe to the many thousands who are suffering from chronic and incurable diseases to do all that we can to make its virtues known and to inspire the public with confidence.

We have personal knowledge of Drs. Starkey & Palen. They are educated, intelligent, and conscientious physicians, who will not, we are sure, make any statements which they do not know or believe to be true, nor publish any testimonials or reports of cases which are not genuine.

W. D. KATZ,
Member of Congress from Philadelphia.

T. S. ARTHUR,
Editor and Publisher "Arthur's Home Magazine," Philadelphia.

V. L. CORWAD,
Editor "Lutheran Observer," Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., JUNE 1, 1882.

In order to meet a natural inquiry (arising from our professional and personal standing, and to give increased confidence in our statements, and in the genuineness of our testimonials and reports of cases we print the above card from gentlemen well and widely known and of the highest personal character.

Our "Treatise on Compound Oxygen," containing a history of the discovery of and mode of using this remarkable agent, and a large record of cures in Consumption, Catarrh, Rheumatism, Bronchitis, Asthma, etc., and a wide range of chronic diseases, will be sent free.

Address Drs. Starkey & Palen,
1109 and 1111 Girard Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
P. O. Box 127.

Registration for entailed systems, suffering from a general want of tone, and its usual concomitants, dyspepsia and nervousness, is seldom derivable from the use of a nourishing diet and a removal of the specific obstacle to the real need. It is a genuine corrective, in the real need. It is the preservation of this grand requirement, which makes Starkey's Compound Oxygen so effective as an invigorant. For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

ILLUSION.

Down in the valley, he thought, how grand To stand on the mountain-peak,
To feel the four free winds of heaven,
And to see the daylight break!

The flowery grass of the meadow-lands,
The wealth of the waving crop,
He knew them safe, and rich, and fair,
But he longed for the mountain-top.

What mystic shadows and depths were there,
What glory of color and light!
He knew that his heart would never rest
Till his feet had reached the height.

With painful care and a beating breast
He climbed the dangerous ground,
And stood at length on the mountain top,
With nothing his gaze to bound.

But the clouds were still as far above,
And alas! the stony peak
Had never a flower or blade of grass;
It was cold, and barren, and bleak.

And far below was the valley sweet,
With its fields of waving corn,
With its orchard trees and garden place,
And the house where he was born.

Thus from the valley of sweet Content
Ambition lured men to seek
The splendid, lonely, barren place
That girdles Life's most lofty peak.

But oh for the pleasant valley homes!
And the happy feet that daily pass
Through woodland ways and blowing corn,
And the long sweet orchard grass.

—Harper's Weekly.

Is It Right?

BY THE LATE PRESIDENT WAYLAND.

1st. Can it be right for me to derive my living from that which is spreading disease, poverty, and premature death through my neighborhood? How would it be in any similar case? Would it be right for me to derive my living from selling poison, or from propagating plague and leprosy around me?

2d. Can it be right for me to derive my living from that which is debasing the minds and ruining the souls of my neighbors? How would it be in any other case? Would it be right for me to derive my living from the sale of a drug which produced misery or madness; which excited the passions, and brutalized the minds, and ruined the souls of my fellow-men?

3d. Can it be right for me to derive my living from that which destroys forever the happiness of the domestic circle, which is filling the land with women and children in a condition far more deplorable than that of widows and orphans?

4th. Can it be right for me to derive my living from that which is known to be the cause of nine tenths of all the crimes which are perpetrated against society?

5th. Can it be right for me to derive my living from that which accomplishes all these at once and which it does without ceasing?

6th. Do you say that you do not know that the liquor which you are selling will produce these results? Do you not know that nine hundred and ninety nine gallons produce these effects for one which is used innocently? I ask then:

7th. Would it be right for me to sell poison on the ground that there was one chance in a thousand that the purchaser would not die of it?

8th. Do you say that you are not responsible for the acts of your neighbors? Is this clearly so? Is not he who furnishes a murderer with a weapon considered an accomplice?

If these things be so—and that they are so, who can dispute?—I ask you, my respected fellow citizens, what is to be done? Let me ask, is not this trade altogether wrong? Why then should we not altogether abandon it? If any man think otherwise, and choose to continue it, I have but one word to say: My brother, when you order a cargo of intoxicating drinks, think how much misery you are importing into the community. As you store it up, think how many curses you may be heaping together against yourself.

As you roll it out of your warehouse, think how many families each cask will ruin. Let your thoughts then revert to your own friends, wife, and your little ones, then look up to Him who judgeth righteously, and ask yourself, my brother, is it more?

Some Peculiarities of Divorce.

M. Bertillon, the editor of the "Annals of Demography," has been giving a lecture in which he sets forth the fact that the households in which divorces are most common are those where the consorts are most nearly of the same age. Where there is a great disparity of age it is necessary to make a complete distinction between cases where the elder party is the husband and where he is not. Old husbands, for some reason or other, seem to be better able to retain the affections of their wives or of their better halves, than young ones; for, as the man is older in proportion to the woman, so he is less frequently divorced from her. With women it is altogether different, for the older they are in proportion to their husbands the more likely they are to be parted from them. In making these comparisons, judicial separations—in countries where divorce is not permitted—are counted as divorces. But M. Bertillon finds that in countries where divorce is prohibited suicides from "domestic trouble" and poisonings are much more frequent than elsewhere.

Reminiscences of a Texas Veteran—The Santa Fe Expedition, etc.

BY C. E. HARRIS.
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LXX.

From Pino we learned that General McLeod, Navarro, Dr. Whittaker, Captains Houghton and Hudson with two or three officers, had passed the previous night at his rancho, and were provided with comfortable quarters. They had been sent forward one day in advance of the main body, on horseback, and as they were fortunate enough to fall into the hands of an officer of humane feeling, our friends under his charge always spoke of him as a kind hearted man.

After a long and toilsome march, our men suffering at every step, we encamped upon the borders of a small stream for the night. Here we experienced great relief from bathing our swollen feet in its cold waters, and washed ourselves, for we could not do that very often, when huddled in pens. Here to each man was issued a miserable pittance of hard barley bread, too hard to eat without soaking it. Captain Salazar told us through our interpreter, a German, who formerly lived in Matamoros, Mexico, who understood Spanish fairly, and was one of our companions, that if any one of us escaped, all of us would be held responsible, and all shot. There was no fear of that, for the heartless Salazar drove us so hard, and half starved us, that exhausted at the end of a day's march, we willingly sank upon the hard ground, covered with only a poor Mexican blanket, to get some rest.

A cold night was followed by a heavy frost next morning. We nestled close to each other to keep from freezing; the older men got but little sleep; I being so young, I slept in spite of the cold, exhaustion overcoming cold and suffering.

Next morning, at a brisk pace, we hurried forward, but did not get a bite to eat. We reached the village of Santo Domingo before noon, a distance of eighteen miles from our last night's quarters. At this village our men had cause to thank the women for their kindness. They came out of their mud houses in every direction bringing tortillas, baked pumpkins, and dry ears of corn, and shedding tears at our forlorn and miserable appearance. Here I will state, that in perhaps the whole world there is not such a contrast between men and women, as in Mexico. The women were uniformly kind and sympathizing, from the lowest class up to the well educated and aristocratic, while too often the men had no feeling, and treated us cruelly, worse than beasts—cattle would have been treated and driven with more consideration and received better food than we did.

It is impossible for pen to describe our sufferings, and no one could imagine what we endured, especially, when as before stated, we were half-starved before our surrender.

A little further on, we entered the village of San Felipe, the banks of the Rio Grande were to our right. The women of San Felipe were also very charitable, and presented us food. I think the Mexicans must have sent couriers ahead of us, to give notice of our probable arrival, not so much for our benefit, but to have supplies on hand for our guard. If it had not been thus, the women could not have had eatables ready for us, and often warm, too. Here an incident occurred, as we entered about the suburbs of San Felipe; a Mexican girl came out with a tray of eatables; the foremost of our men rushed forward to get a good share, the girl, in a fright, dropped all on the ground, and screamed and ran off for her home. No wonder, our men, unkempt, dirty and unshaven, with haggard faces and sunken eyes, must certainly have looked like cannibals, and as the girl never saw such a crowd of forlorn subjects she was frightened. Many of the women of San Felipe openly reproached Governor Armijo and our captain of the guard, Salazar as brutes, and even their husbands manifested their sorrow at our cruel treatment.

In justice to the women and girls of New Mexico, I state, had it not been for their generous supplies of provisions, we, after such long marches daily, and the pint of meal, for a day's ration, you sometimes only an ear of corn, we would have succumbed and

died from starvation and fatigue; but on our route from New Mexico to El Paso, it was not our fortune to pass daily through villages to receive those charitable gifts of the women; often we passed unsettled portions.

Towards night we reached Algodones where we encamped. That night was terribly cold. The Mexican guard drove us in two small rooms, and locked the door upon us. There was not room for us to lie down, nor sit down comfortably on the mud floor; it being dark when we were driven in, and not knowing how large the apartments might be, after being locked up, a scene of misery, half suffocation and desperation soon ensued which beggars description.

From St. Louis.
St. Louis, May 15, 1884.

ED. FREE PRESS.—The weather here is fine for the first time this spring, and the building boom is active beyond all experience. The great Exposition building is being pushed forward to completion, and nearly 700 men are at work on the structure. The city is rapidly moving out west on the hills. Old St. Louis is gone. Up to the time of the war it stood between Morgan street on the North, and Clark avenue on the South, and between 6th street and 20th street. Now this vast region looks like a wilderness of shanties, a wild waste of wickedness. On Pine, Chestnut, and Olive streets, up to 14th, where once dwelled the rich and cultured, is now the abode of the ungodly, and ten or twelve beer dives can be counted within 3 blocks. Here a multitude of outcasts of a corrupt civilization flaunt their rags and velvet gowns, and "loud" dress in the face of passers by, and particularly on Sunday night and present a scene and carnival of riot, blaspheming, miscegenation and congregation of black and white men and women, all steeped in fathomless crime and poverty as ever disgraced the subterranean hells of Paris, or the Lapin Blanc described by Eugene Sue.

The criminal courts are very busy here at present, and the dockets are large beyond past experience. The old Court House, where the civil courts are held, is looking fine after its new coat of paint. The flag staff was lifted into place by a gang of men yesterday. It is a hollow steel tube nearly one hundred feet long, and weighs 3000 pounds, and when in its place upon the mighty dome it looks like a fishing rod in size.

Much excitement prevails among the gambling classes here concerning the panic and failures in New York. The exciting interest about the calamities of the Grant family have subsided, and many here hope that the Grants will do the same thing—subside. Surely "tis a good time for disappearing." CARL SMYTHE.

From Kansas.
BLUE VALLEY, POTAWATOMIE COUNTY, KANSAS, May 13, 1884.

Seeing so much material for news paper topics I have concluded to try and write a few items for our old home paper, the SAN MARCOS FREE PRESS.

The prospects for a good season and plentiful year are evident throughout this section of Kansas; in fact we are having too much of the moistening element. The Big Blue River is gradually rising, caused by the continuous rains, and an overflow is predicted. If an overflow does take place, it will make and havoc of the many prosperous farms along the valley. The Blue Valley farmers are as prosperous as any class of yeomen in this state. They have ready market for all the home produce, and most excellent ways of transportation by means of the Kansas Central and Union Pacific. There is another rail-road in construction up through the Blue Valley. It commences at Manhattan, a large town at the junction of the Blue and Kansas Rivers, and will extend the whole length of the valley.

This portion of the state is well adapted to stock raising and farming, being composed of prairie and timberland. The low, grass crowned hills on either side of the valley remind one very much of the horse-hoof mountains of your sunny south. These hills afford most excellent grazing lands and are fenced in by barbed

wire for pasture. "Over the hills and far away" spread broad high prairies that produce usually well. Farming appears to be the chief occupation, or at least there are more engaged in this business than in stockraising. The great objection to stock is that they generally require to be fed six months out of the year, and vigilant care must be taken to gain any profit on cattle.

The time for planting has just begun here, and as we have an occasional visit from Jack-frost, may have to replant. Very frequently a few flowers can be seen peeping from beneath the leaves—a sure harbinger of spring.

The fruits, both large and small, do well in this part, and most of the inhabitants are well supplied with good orchards. Vegetables of all varieties do very well here, and by aid of a "cyclo" collar, and when one of those Kansas zephyrs begins to gently waft away the fence, and to send the telegraph poles on untold errands; they each and every one seek shelter under ground, for fear of being borne away to regions where "the breezes cease to blow."

It is really amusing to see the frightened ladies watch the clouds and listen with both ears to the prophecies of the "weather witches."

Kansas is improving very fast. Where a few years ago stood an Indian wig-wag, now stand our graceful modern farm house; and with all the modern improvements, public school system, prohibition, etc., without the cyclone; Kansas will some time in the near future be one of the foremost states in the Union.

I will close by wishing the Free Press and family a prosperous and happy future.

From yours respectfully,
A. J. HAWKES.

The Cleburne Free Democrat (Greenback) says:

"Recent statistics show that 20,